

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 6TH, 1896.

NUMBER 41

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Trains leave the Prinha at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá. Passenger train leaves St. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 2 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. on all land route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station of 6:25 a. m. and 4:45 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train.) Returning from Petropolis, the "local" train leaves at 7:30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" trains leave at 6 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
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Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Lubeck (opposite Custom House), Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

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Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on and after Fridays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service on all other times by arrangement.

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181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

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Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, 7 p. m. Wednesdays. E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School at 10 a. m.; Fabrica Caraca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDENBECKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sundays, and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—254 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7:30 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office 38, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 137 Rua de S. José—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Callao telegram of the 24th inst. says that a fatal case of yellow-fever had just occurred in that port.

—It is now said that President Errazuriz's first ministry will have a very short life, as it does not command a majority in congress.

—A Lima telegram of the 27th (published in the *Faiz*) says that the Peruvian minister of finance has advised congress of the impossibility of balancing receipts and expenditures because the credit of the state is ruined.

—Late telegrams state that the treaty between Chili and Bolivia in regard to the Tacna and Arica territory in causing some anxiety at Santiago, because Bolivia is refusing to negotiate the business secretly.

—*El Tiempo* of Lima says that on the night of the 21st August an officer belonging to the American warship *Marion* was attacked by several men, on a pier at Callao, and was robbed of a gold watch and chain and some money.

—It is now charged that the new government in Chili is favoring the conservative party in its distribution of favors, consequently the liberals are uniting for the purpose of defeating the ministry. And we presume it is all labeled "patriotism."

—According to telegrams from Chili the financial situation there is again becoming critical. And in all probability it will continue critical as long as these exaggerated military expenditures continue. A small and comparatively poor country can not waste its revenues in this way without feeling it.

—The telegrams say that the Peruvian women are protesting against the civil marriage project. Nevertheless we hope to hear that the bill will be voted. To deprive Protestants of the right of marriage unless they abjure their faith and become Catholics, is an outrage and should not be continued another hour.

—Several attempts have been made to introduce salmon and other fish into Chilian waters, but they have invariably ended in failure. The task has always been confided to Frenchmen, and we have often pleaded for a chance for the Anglo-Saxon. This, at length, has been granted, Mr. Anderson Smith having arrived in the steamer *Orana*, under contract with the government, to examine and report on some of the southern rivers with a view to the introduction of salmon and other fish. The local authorities have been instructed to furnish Mr. Smith with every facility for the discharge of his commission.—*Chilian Times*, Sept. 12.

—An international co-operative society is about to be established in this city, with a capital of \$250,000 paid up shares. Shares are to be valued at twenty dollars currency. It is intended to establish in Valparaiso a large concern for the sale of groceries, provisions, hoots and shoes, and all other necessities at mutual prices. Mr. F. Wilson Humphreys, with another influential gentleman, is promoting the undertaking, and we understand that a large number of the leading merchants in the city have taken shares in the undertaking, which promises every success. It is intended to establish branches in other parts of the republic.—*Chilian Times*, Valparaiso.

—Since the first instant the government has taken over all the police in the capitals of departments. This measure had become necessary owing partly to the general impotency of the municipalities, but principally because the appointment of police superintendents and officials had been converted into political questions, and was contributing to the demoralization of the force. Through an oversight on the part of the framers of the act, which turned over the police to the government, towns with municipalities which are not capitals of departments, were not included in the act. A case in point is Viña del Mar. That town has a municipality, but it is not a capital of department. The police of that place, however, is just as much the battledore and shuttlecock of political parties as is the force of any capital of department, and it ought to be taken over by the government on the same conditions as all the other corps in the country. A short act is all that is necessary.—*Chilian Times*, Sept. 12.

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 Capital paid up " 750,000
 Reserve fund " 600,000

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 Heine & Co., Paris,
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Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 950,000

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 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

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 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

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 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

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Capital £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up " 800,000
 Reserve fund " 350,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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Branches at:

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Rio Grande do Sul.

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Messrs. Heine & Co.,

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Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.

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**A QUESTION.
? ? ?**

Mister
 Bryan
 of Ne-
 braska,
 I would
 simply
 like to
 ask a
 question
 that may
 seem to
 you ri-
 dicul-
 ous and
 queer;

But I'm
 working
 for a
 living
 and I
 have a
 great on-
 going
 about
 the pros-
 perous
 times we'll
 have when
 food gets
 dear.

If you
 ever
 (I hope
 never)
 get a
 chance to
 cut a
 dollar
 that I've
 tolled for
 till it's
 worth only half
 what it
 is to-
 day.

And the
 farmers
 who now
 grumble
 are to
 profit
 by the
 famine
 in my
 wages.
 How am
 I to
 feed my
 wife and
 youngsters
 pray?

— J. C. Whiting in the Waterbury American.

From advance sheets U. S. Consular Reports for September

PRODUCTION OF COFFEE IN MEXICO.

I am persuaded to prepare this report on Mexican coffee by the large number of letters I am receiving from every state in the Union upon that subject, from persons seeking commercial information, from persons contemplating removal to Mexico, and from persons engaged in the historical investigation of the bean, and Mexico in connection with the bean.

I will attempt, in the first place, to give a history of the bean from its discovery to the present time, for which I am largely indebted to a work styled Cultivation and Preparation of Coffee, by Gabriel Gomez, agricultural engineer of Mexico, who, at the time of its composition, possibly had as comprehensive knowledge of the berry as any one who ever wrote on the subject. It is due to the readers to say I never saw coffee growing until I came to Mexico in 1893, that I know little of it now, that I am more of a collector of facts about it than an originator of ideas. No one, without practical experience in growing, cultivating, and curing the bean for market can have reliable information about it. I have sought this information from the best recognized sources, from those engaged in its production, and present it as it is imparted to me; second, I shall show how it is cultivated in Mexico, in what parts of the republic, the kinds of coffee, and the profits and sales of the same; third, how it is prepared for market; fourth, how it is prepared for table use, giving receipts from those who have had large experience and can extract the beverage from the bean so skillfully as to make it most palatable. The question with all classes of our people is, how to obtain the best grades of coffee at the least price. I shall attempt to answer these points in a plain, simple way, so that even the unlearned can thoroughly understand what is said.

Heretofore, Mexico has not been considered by our merchants as an enlarged or promising field for coffee production, because producers have not shown much ac-
 city in presenting the crop to the market.

It is strange to those of us who view it from the present standpoint and acquaintance with the bean that the Mexican coffee should have remained so long unknown to and unsold in our market. Since the government of this country has passed to capable hands; since the country has opened its gates to all home-seeking people, since the world has become assured that financial investments, as well as life and property, are as safe here as elsewhere, that a large part of the country is accessible by rail and water, a new life, a greater stimulus, has been given to the production of all kinds of tropical fruits, as well by those "native and to the manner born" as by thousands of foreigners who have removed to Mexico for agricultural purposes. Mexico has shown its capacity to produce the higher as well as the lower grades of the berry—from the most delicate Arabian to the rougher and less tasteful grain on the higher elevations—and she must become a greater producer for the markets of the world, shrinking from no comparison with the coffee of Brazil and elsewhere. There are already many agents from New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, and Baltimore located in the coffee-producing regions of Mexico, buying larger or smaller lots for their employers in the United States. I am of the opinion that Mexico has the capacity to produce every pound of coffee required in the United States, and as it is a part of the North American continent with our own country, its proximity has much lessened the cost of transportation over that from the more distant South American and Asiatic countries.

The history of coffee is interesting, and as it may not be generally known, I will present some of the most important points pertaining to the beverage. Its original home is supposed to have been Upper Ethiopia, and it was transplanted from there to Arabia Felix. It is still a controverted point with certain classes whether the beverage was known to the Greeks and Romans. The Persians adopted the berry after the Ethiopians, and the Arabs are entitled to the credit for its more general introduction into Europe. From Arabia, the use of coffee passed to Egypt, reaching Cairo at the beginning of the sixteenth century. From Egypt, it passed to Syria; from thence, to Greece and Constantinople, A. D. 1554.

Coffee was introduced into England in 1652 by a Greek named Pasquasse, who was familiar with its preparation. Soon Pasquasse opened a handsome café in London, and there was great activity in presenting the new drink and availing the virtues of coffee to that city. France adopted the use of the berry ten years after England; Italy claims the honor of having discovered its merits prior to France; and it is said that an Italian brought coffee to Marseilles in 1611.

The first coffee-house was opened in Paris twenty-five years later, during the reign of Louis XIV.

It is said the invention of newspapers, or gazettes, is due to the introduction of coffee into France. From the gossip of individuals gathered in the cafes over the cups of coffee, there was but a short step to the rude printing press, with its sheets of enlarged gossip, and the idea of such a sheet is said to have entered the brain of some genius as he was imbibing the coffee at that time.

Coffee was introduced in the early years of the seventeenth century into the sands of the sea, the West Indies, Martinique, Santa Domingo, Guadeloupe, the island of Réunion, into almost all of those parts of America in which it could be produced, and in 1748 Don Juan Antonio Galien introduced it into Cuba. It was introduced into Mexico from the West Indies toward the end of the seventeenth century, cultivated first at or near Cordoba, now on the Mexican and Veracruz railroad, 20 miles from the City of Mexico and 60 miles from Veracruz, at an elevation of 2,500 feet above sea level, and situated in the midst of the most productive tropical region of this wondrous country, now commanding the attention of the world to a greater extent than it has ever done before. It is of this special section of Mexico that Prescott thus speaks in his Conquest of Mexico:

"During the first day, Cortes's road lay through the 'Tierra caliente,' the beautiful land where they had been so long lingering; the land of the vanilla, cochineal, cacao, then afterwards of the orange, the

sugar cane, and coffee—products which, indigenous to Mexico, have now become the luxuries of Europe; the land where the fruits and the flowers chase one another in unbroken circle through the year; where the gales are loaded with perfume till the senses ache at their sweetness, and the groves are filled with many colored birds and insects, whose enamel wings glisten like diamonds in the bright sun of the tropics. Such are the magical splendors of this paradise of the senses.

Here is one of the spots in this yet undeveloped republic where some of the finest coffee known to the human appetite is grown and prepared for the markets of the world.

As this part of Mexico is the birthplace of coffee in Mexico, and I might almost say, any other part of the North American continent or its contiguous islands, I have taken the liberty of giving it a more special notice and description. It is to-day the richest and most beautiful spot in Mexico, with Jalapa, Orizaba, and Cordoba rising from their emerald hills in all their beauty and freshness. No one has seen Mexico in all its splendor until he has visited this enchanting spot.

Coffee is not indigenous to the country, but it was originally brought from the West Indies about 1790. Still, it was not until 1818 that the plant was properly cultivated, when Don Juan A. Gomez, the benefactor of Cordoba, demonstrated to the world that Mexico truly had the soil and climate essential to the raising of coffee.

COFFEE CROP OF 1895.
The total production of coffee in 1895 was 24,537,959 kilograms (53,983,509 pounds), distributed among the different states as follows: Chiapas, 1,997,682; Colima, 338,283; Guerrero, 13,528; Hidalgo, 400,455; Jalisco, 116,216; Mexico, 106,779; Michoacan, 477,114; Morelos, 93,132; Oaxaca, 9,784,443; Puebla, 1,278,772; Queretaro, 4,417; San Luis Potosi, 568,118; Tabasco, 268,201; Tepic, 63,237; and Veracruz, 8,977,482. The production of the country represents more than 50,000,000 trees. Since 1892, the states which have increased their plantations more than twofold are Chiapas, Oaxaca, Veracruz and Puebla. The ratio of increase in the total production for the last two or three years is about 33 per cent annually. The consumption keeps pace with the production. As railroads open up new markets and transportation becomes cheaper, the working classes are becoming habituated to the daily use of the aromatic bean. Moreover, the exportation is increasing in ratio every year. The United States imported from Mexico in 1888 more than 7,000 tons; in 1890, 10,333 tons; in 1891, 14,044 tons; in 1894, 16,080 tons; and in 1895, 17,631 tons.

VARIETIES OF MEXICAN COFFEE.

The coffee plant mostly cultivated in Mexico is a subvariety of the Mocha, or *Coffea arabica*. This is an evergreen, partaking more of the nature of a shrub, which, in a state of cultivation, varies in height from 5 to 7 feet. The range of this species is at elevations of from 1,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, south of latitude 22° north, where the temperature does not fall below 55° F.; still, the most favorable climate for it would be where the temperature does not fall below 60° nor rise above 80° in the shade; as to humidity, there should be from 75 to 150 inches of rain during the year, and the plant should be irrigated during the dry season, if required.

The myrtle kind, which is considered as second in quality, is also extensively cultivated. It is very similar to the Java, and is distinguished from the Mocha variety by the leaf being larger and the corolla smaller. This plant is harder than the Mocha kind and will stand higher temperature; it is mostly cultivated in the Cordoba district. It will thrive well at an elevation of from 500 to 3,000 feet above sea level.

It is the opinion of the writer that Liberian coffee would thrive in the climates of Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco, and Veracruz. This is the hardest of all the coffee trees adapted to the climates of Mexico, and will stand a very high temperature.

CONDITIONS OF SOIL AND CLIMATE.

As the coffee tree has a long taproot, it will thrive better on land where the soil is deep. The best soil in Mexico is a well-drained, loamy one, either of a virgin mountainous composition, or of a volcanic nature, rich in humus. A rocky soil, where the earth is deep between the rocks, is very

suitable, and less manuring is then required for the plants, as the rocks are continually adding to the soil by the decomposing action of the air, rain, and other natural forces.

The climate most adaptable to coffee in Mexico is that found in the mountainous regions, with a range of temperature from 55° to 86° F. The best coffee is grown at elevations varying from 2,200 to 4,500 feet above the sea, in sections south of Veracruz; but in locations below latitude 21° north, the north limit of the coffee zone on the Gulf side, the climate being cooler, the bush requires lower elevations, ranging from 600 to 3,000 feet.

The plant is, however, cultivated by some planters at much lower levels, and even within a few miles from the seashore. For instance, in Misantla, Acayucan, Minicilan, and Tuxtla, Veracruz; and in Cardenas, Comalcalco, Cunduacan, Nacayuca, and San Juan Bautista, Tabasco. An extremely wet climate is not favorable to the coffee plant, and it will not thrive in very exposed situations.

If proper aspect, as regards sun and winds, can not be obtained, the exposure can nearly always be modified by shelter belts of trees.

On the Pacific side, the prevailing south winds must be avoided at low elevations, and on this side the tree can be planted at much higher elevations, as the range which branches off at Jalisco and joins the Toluca mountain and the Popocatepetl peak breaks off the cold north winds and shelters the regions below it. As to direct sun exposure, when it is desirable to take advantage of the heat at high elevations, it is always convenient to acquire, as far as possible, a southern exposure, but where the elevation is low and the temperature is high, such an exposure would be injurious to the plant, in which case it is better to procure an eastern exposure. Generally, the action of the rains modifies the temperature in the tropics, and at elevations between 2,000 and 4,500 feet above sea level, clouds gather along the mountains almost every day before the rays of the noon sun bear their strong influence in those localities. On the Gulf side, the trees that have an eastern sun exposure, so that the sun strikes them during the morning, thrive better and yield more.

(To be continued.)

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SEA-BATHING.

By DR. ANDREW WILSON.

Let me begin by noting an important fact in connection with sea-bathing. With some people it does not agree; and open-air bathing altogether, whether in the sea or in fresh water, is subject to the same remark in connection with many persons. They will tell you that after bathing in the sea or river, they experience headache, or feel uncomfortable all day thereafter. Take what precautions they will, they feel the bath has not done good. It is not a question, this, of want of reaction, or of feeling cold and chilly after the plunge. I have already said that it is folly to attempt to bathe in cold water if reaction is wanting; but many people who have perfect reaction and no feeling of chill at all, cannot bathe in the open, sea or river because of headache and other symptoms following the exercise.

Then, there is the curious fact also to be noticed, that many of these persons can take a cold bath at home without any of the disagreeable after-effects experienced through sea bathing. Why this should be so I know not. It must depend on some personal peculiarity or other which is difficult of determination. But whatever be the cause of the headache or other symptom produced by bathing in the open, I should say it is most wise to take the hint nature gives us, and to cease from bathing if it is thus shown that it does not agree with us. We should never neglect the hints which are thus given us that the system rebels against some practices or other unsuitable for it.

Next, take special care of the ears in sea bathing. This is an all-important point. Diving from a height has been known to produce rupture of the drum-head of the ear, and, in any case, it is unwise to allow salt water to gain admittance to the ear. Man is not a water-living animal, and even seals have muscles for closing up their ear-openings when they dive. Besides, it is not intended by nature that water should get into the ears at all. This is not good, I say, for healthy ears, which should have a little cotton wool placed in them when we bathe; but for ears that are weak or unhealthy, the want of precaution here may mean serious illness, or even death. If any tendency to ear-ache exists, it is likely to be excited by the presence of sea-water in the ear.

Still more earnestly do I warn my readers that if they have any ear weakness—say any

discharge from the ear, such as occurs after scarlet fever or other ailment, or after ear-ache—salt water in such a case, or indeed fresh water itself, will perhaps set up inflammation of a serious kind. The danger here is that the ear-inflammation may extend to the brain. Nothing is more apt to happen in sea-bathing than that a weak ear should have salt water entering it, and setting up trouble of the kind I have named. A wave dashing on the ear will have much the same effect. A distinguished judge, who had suffered from a weak ear, died from brain inflammation produced by a wave striking his head, and by the inward of salt water to the ear. Mothers should look to it that no child is allowed to bathe without placing cotton wool in the ears, and that no child with ear weakness should be allowed to bathe at all. These ear troubles should be seen to at once by an ear surgeon, and be cured in time.

When to bathe is, of course, an important matter. First, I should say, never bathe within at least two hours after a meal. The morning bath is justified by the fact that the bath enjoys his bath on an empty stomach. The presence of a full meal in the stomach is a barrier to bathing, because, first, digestion is likely to be disordered by the plunge; and second, it is probable that "cramp" is much more likely to occur if we indulge in the exercise just after eating. I do not doubt that many cases of "cramp" leading to drowning arise from want of attention to this rule; therefore, it is wise to bathe only before digestion begins, or after it has practically ended, in so far as its earlier stages are concerned, at least.

Another excellent rule is never to bathe in the open when the body is exhausted or chilled. You might as well bathe when delicate, or when recovering from illness. The body in an exhausted or tired state will be revived by a warm bath. A cold bath will only further depress it, because the body has not sufficient power of reaction. As regards bathing when a person is warm, that is a different thing. As a rule, no harm will be done, always provided the body has not begun to cool, and that there is no chill or cooling experienced during the work of undressing. A person who is warm, or heated, should undress very quickly so as to avoid cold, and then the plunge will not be attended by ill effects. It is a very different matter for a person who, after exertion, has perspired profusely, and who is cooling as the sweat evaporates from the skin, to enter the sea or river. Then, he will be most liable to acquire a chill, with its after effects of cold or lung-trouble.

There are great variations regarding the time which should be occupied in the sea-bath. A strong, powerful swimmer may, perhaps, indulge in a prolonged bath. Others will do wisely if they shorten, rather than prolong, their bathing; and it is of equal importance that they should dress quickly after the bath. The chills that result from bathing are most frequently caught by prolonging the bath unduly, and by carelessness after it in not drying the body very quickly, and in lingering about after leaving the sea. A brisk walk is advisable after bathing, especially for those with a feeble circulation, inasmuch as the walk serves to promote reaction, and to encourage the healthy glow and feeling of warmth which teach us that the plunge in the sea has been productive of good effect.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The number of suicides in Buenos Aires has increased in a most alarming degree. It has the appearance of a veritable epidemic.

—The Buenos Aires *Times* of the 23rd ult. says:—"The Indians are looking Buzza like a flock of sheep, and within the last few days over twelve hundred have arrived here from that country."

—The new service organised by the Hamburg American Packet Company between Genoa and River Plate will be inaugurated on the 5th October by the steamer *Moravia*, to be followed by the *Italia* on the 25th and the *Saudia* on the 12th November.—*Montevideo Times*.

—A case has been reported which does little credit to the police in the province of Buenos Aires, and puts them on a par with the degenerate justices of peace. A certain man in Giles wanted to send a lot of hiles to this city a year ago and has been prevented till now because the commissary would not give him the certificate without first wetting the hiles. Between the police and the justices of peace there has been a lost, expensive, and all sorts of wrong done. In the end they finished by wetting all the hiles and destroying half their value. The history of the case is one of the most curious and might be studied with profit by Sr. Lacasano.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—In addition to this the senate, by way of an unpleasant surprise, sanctioned an addition to the law of licenses in the shape of a revival of the tax on vessels of ocean going steamers, \$10 the general average on those going to Brazil, and \$40 on those for other ports, to be reduced to one half by those carrying the Guinevan flag, which none do at present. No one had asked for the tax, its prevalence was made so obvious that it was required or corresponded to any necessity whatever, and it was simply proposed and voted, without a single word of protest, in an instance of the monstrous theory that it is an office of government to tax everything to its utmost limit. The tax is an entirely mischievous one, and will only set as an additional deterrent to present vessels calling at this port, which already enjoys a devoted reputation for its heavy charges, exorbitant rates for various abuses and drawbacks. It may be taken as an example of the utterly inconsiderate manner in which taxes are imposed here, and of the positive enmity of the governing action to every form of that makes for industrial or commercial progress. Where other countries offer premiums for vessels to call at their ports and for the establishment of new lines of transport, with a view to facilitating and extending commerce, Uruguay drives them away by heaped-up taxes, senseless quantities, unworkable delays, and official indifference. It is certainly true that the new duties will have to be referred to the revenue authorities, but they are no more protective of progressive interests than are the senators. — *Montevideo Times*, Sept. 18.

—The report of the minister of war, a private source has been heard, it is therein stated that the cruiser *Garibaldi* was purchased for frq. 17,167,500, but it is not there stated that said amount of \$866,700 has been increased to over \$1,750,000 which is about \$1,000,000 more than the amount paid for the *Albatross*. The *Garibaldi* is superior to the *Albatross* in every respect, hull, armament and machinery. We do not mean to imply that the *San Martin* is a cheap vessel: on the contrary, she is extremely dear, and similar to the *Garibaldi* but not elsewhere at a saving of \$1,000,000. The fact of the purchase of the *Garibaldi* at the extraordinary high price paid for the *Garibaldi*. We have been expecting to hear from an official source, the price for which the *Garibaldi* was contracted with the Italian government, and the comparison of the figures. The comparison would be extremely interesting in view of the fact that it was officially announced that the Italian government had especially deferred to Argentina by allowing the transfer of the *Garibaldi*. If an official statement is made anon the price paid for the *Garibaldi* will be a public statement from a private source will be made in course.—Times, Buenos Aires.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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and at the Victoria Store, SÂO PAULO.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 6th, 1896.

WE are now in the month of October, and the great heat admonishes that we have entered upon an exceptionally early summer. In addition to this, there has been a long period of dry weather, and the water supply of the city is already beginning to fail. Last week, the reservoir which supplies the hospitals and asylums in Botofogo, ran dry and those institutions had to look elsewhere for water for a day or two and are even now on a very short supply. In view of the dirty and unsanitary condition of the city, this early heat and failure in the water supply compel us to anticipate a bad summer. We do not like to be making such prognostications, but experience compels us to draw unfavorable conclusions from the conditions which we see on every hand. We know to a certainty that heat and drought are sure to produce fever wherever the streets and habitations are in an unclean condition. And if the heat and drought begin in September, we also know that the chances for an epidemic of fever are augmented because of the longer season. Still further, the chances of taking fever are always greater toward the end of the hot season, as shown by the greater mortality in March and April, because of the exhaustion of our physical forces. We can not resist tendencies to illness as well in March as we can in December. If, then, our hot season is to begin at least two months earlier than usual, we may expect to reach that period of physical exhaustion much earlier than usual, and therefore we may logically expect to see more cases of fever. Under such circumstances, it would be good policy to make careful preparations for a bad season and adopt every measure for the prevention of a fever epidemic which experience can approve. Two measures ought not to be delayed another moment—the improvement of the water supply, and the cleansing of the city. We do not believe that the water supply is really insufficient, but it is so badly distributed and so shamefully wasted that it is wholly wanting in some localities and scarce long before it

should be in others. It is a common experience to hear water running to waste in your neighbor's yard all night, and to see it running to waste continuously in *cortijos* where washerwomen live. It is sometimes estimated that the waste is equivalent to fully one third, if not to one-half the whole supply. Surely this might be remedied, and especially at a time like this. As for cleaning up the city, it seems hopeless to expect such a thing; but still, until this is done we shall never be free from invasions of fever. The prime cause of all such disorders is uncleanliness—personal, domestic and municipal. The elaborate recommendations of the commission which recently investigated this subject, will be of no avail whatever if not accompanied by the thorough cleansing of the city and its water front. All the talk we hear about the present defective drainage system of the city is simply for effect, and may be looked upon as the forerunner of some gigantic piece of jobbery. No system will be effective unless the people observe the laws of health and sanitation in their daily life and keep their residences and surroundings clean, and any system will give good results as long as these matters are carefully observed. We can afford to dispense with all these elaborate schemes for the moment, but we can not dispense with an abundant supply of pure water and wholesome food, and we can not dispense with thorough cleanliness.

The proposal of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies to reduce the duties on news paper to 20 reis a kilo is nothing more than a trick to purchase the favor of the press. The duties on this class of paper are already too low when compared with the better grades. They are scheduled at 60 reis at present, against 200 reis for the better grades imported for books and other periodicals. If the first deserves a reduction, then the latter deserves a still greater reduction. There is neither justice nor wisdom in the distinction made, for the newspaper is not altogether a beneficent agency and does not always deserve the favors heaped upon it. It might be a most valuable agency for the education of the people, for the development of the country, and for the protection of popular liberty. But it will be very difficult to credit the newspapers with these important services here in Brazil. They are in reality dangerous instruments of personal ambition and senseless agitation much oftener than intelligent guides and teachers of public opinion. However, we are not at war with the press, for while it has its faults and weaknesses it has also its value. Like the society which it serves, it must develop by slow stages into a well-organized state and into a full appreciation of its true mission. With all its defects, it still serves a good purpose and is worthy of the appreciation in which it is held. And to this it may be added that it will develop and improve just as rapidly as the society in which it is established. But, at the same time, it should be remembered that the grant of exceptional favors will neither benefit the newspaper nor serve any good purpose. The book publishers of Brazil have just as much claim on the country as the newspaper publishers, if not more. They are publishing works of greater importance, such as school text-books, periodicals of permanent value, and literary works of merit. And so great are the cost of publication at the present moment that many books are now printed in Lisbon and Paris, to the great prejudice of the Brazilian publisher. He pays heavy duties on his paper and typographic material, wages and rents are high, taxes are oppressive, and his occupation is so uncertain and unprofitable that he can not develop it as it has been developed in other countries. The result is that printing is in a shamefully backward state in Brazil, and the text-books furnished to the schools of this country are a disgrace to those entrusted with its government. To take a familiar illustration, while the *Jornal do Brazil* and other daily journals pay only 60 reis a kilo on their paper, the *Rio de Janeiro* is compelled to pay 200 reis a kilo on a paper only a trifle better in quality. For a long time we imported a calendared paper, but as the costs of importation became heavier we concluded to order an uncalendared article of a slightly inferior quality, thinking that the custom-house would pass it as news paper. But in this we were deceived. This periodical is printed on

nothing but a good quality of news paper, and no customs classification will make it any different, but still we are compelled to pay a heavy tax simply because the authorities choose to consider the paper as belonging to a higher class. From this the reader will see how the government discriminates against all the periodicals and books using a better paper than the miserable stuff used by the daily press. If congress really wishes to confer a benefit on the public, it will place all publishers on exactly the same footing and will encourage the employment of better paper in the manufacture of books, especially for the use of school children. And in doing this, it will help to give more work to the native printer by rendering it possible to print those books in the country which are now sent to Europe.

As we anticipated the planters congress recently convened at São Paulo was devoted exclusively to schemes for raising money. Nothing was said about the necessity of improving existing methods of cultivation, nor of reducing the costs of production, transportation and marketing, and nothing of a better system of labor. Apparently the wasteful methods inherited from the days of slave labor are still considered good enough, and the unnecessary expenditures connected with the sale and exportation of his product are still unworthy of serious consideration. While coffee cultivation elsewhere is receiving careful study and is being benefited by improved methods of cultivation and preparation, the Brazilian planter is content to remain stationary. To be sure, he enjoys many and important advantages in the great fertility of his soil and the beneficence of his climate, and he is not compelled therefore to study and experiment like many of his competitors in order to improve his output by even a fractional percentage. But the times are coming when all these subjects will be as vital to him as to others, and for the simple reason that we are rapidly approaching a period of over production, when the low prices obtainable for coffee will make every small economy worthy of consideration. Instead of sitting down and appealing to the state to help him, he should be actively studying how to reduce the costs of production, and how to save something of the expense incurred in marketing his product. It is worth his consideration whether it is good policy to locate so large a number of laborers on his property merely for the purpose of having a sufficient number of pickers in the harvesting season. In other countries better wages are paid for harvest, and the laborers go out from their small farms and from the towns to take advantage of them. In Argentina the wheat harvest attracts laborers even from Italy. In the United States they travel hundreds of miles for haying, harvesting and hog-gathering. Then, why not locate immigrants in convenient localities on small holdings and offer good wages for their assistance in the actual coffee-picking season? There are also the questions of clean-picking, instead of stripping the branches, of pruning, of manuring, of country roads to facilitate transportation, of lower rates on the railways, and of the abolition of some of the intermediaries in the marketing of the product. All these subjects are worthy of consideration. We find, however, that the São Paulo planter overlooks all these practical matters, and concentrates his efforts on one subject only—the interposition of the state to assist him to borrow money. Although his plantations are held at high valuations and his annual crops represent very large sums of cash, he is always asking for advances and is always in debt. It has always been like this, and he apparently knows no way to escape from it. It has never occurred to him that he might sell some of his land and pay his debts with the proceeds, nor is he inclined to reduce his princely expenditures and thus remove a burden from his estate. He lives in Rio, or São Paulo, or Campinas, or the seat of his municipality; he makes frequent visits to Paris; he gambles furiously and spends his money in ways that will not always bear publicity; he speculates and entangles himself in politics; and then when he runs short of cash he borrows from his *commisario*, at a high rate of interest, against his next year's crop. It is to save himself from the consequences of such mismanagement that the aid of the state is solicited, and not from the consequences of low prices and paid labor. The margins on coffee

production are wide enough to cover every legitimate expense and still leave enough to enrich him, but they are not wide enough to cover the maintenance of a town house and the heavy expenses of a fast life. And if he chooses to incur such expenses, what just claim can he have on the state for assistance? In truth, the coffee planter of Brazil has no need whatever, within his legitimate occupation, of outside help. He produces one of the most valuable products in the world, and the margins are good enough to cover a wide range of risks and still leave him a good profit. Let him attend closely and intelligently to that one business, and it will be a very great misfortune that brings him to the state as a suppliant for assistance.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 15. — *Senate.* — The senate voted in 2nd discussion, with amendments, the budget of the department of finance and discussed the appropriation of 5,522,874\$682 for the payment of the debt to the state of S. Paulo and that of 1,200,000\$ for the payment of the debt to the Sorocabana Railway Company. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — The chamber discussed the bill on the Lyceum of Agronomy and Veterinary at Pelotas, that on the pay of the members of the next congress and that on agricultural labor contracts.

SEPT. 16. — *Senate.* — The senators for Amazonas moved to inquire whether Capt. Eduardo Gonçalves Ribeiro has obtained permission to reside in that state. The appropriation for the payment of the debt to the Sorocabana railway was reduced to 649,644\$804. The bill prohibiting official immigration was voted in 1st discussion and referred to the committee on commerce. The bill on unoccupied national property was voted in 2nd discussion and the bill on the revision of the civil code framed by Senator Coelho Rodrigues in 1st discussion. There was voted in 3rd discussion a deficiency appropriation to the amount of 335,018\$428. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — The chamber discussed the affairs of the Central railway, the agreement between coffee producing states, and German immigration in Santa Catharina. The motion of Deputy Frederico Borges to ask the government for information in regard to the critical situation of the agricultural interests of the country, was rejected by a vote of 67 to 40. The bill for annulling the act of the government making an increase of 50% in the Central railway rates was rejected by a vote of 62 to 49. The chamber voted in 1st discussion the bill exempting certain vessels from gauging. The special appropriation of 200,000\$ for surveys on the site of the future capital of the country and that of 100,000\$ for surveys on the Catalão and Cuyabá railway, were voted in 1st discussion and the bill on a safe export duties in 2nd discussion. The chamber discussed the bill confirming the commissions of second lieutenants and ensigns breveted by decree of Dec. 9, 1895.

SEPT. 17. — *Senate.* — The senate discussed the question of immigration to S. Paulo and the bill on copy-right. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — The chamber discussed the bill on the navy department, and the amendments to the budget of the war department, some of which were voted and others rejected. It also discussed a motion on sliding scale railway rates and voted a motion expressing profound sorrow for the death of Carlos Gomes.

SEPT. 18. — *Senate.* — The senate voted a motion expressing profound sorrow for the death of Carlos Gomes and discussed a motion of Senator Coelho Rodrigues on immigration, which was adopted. Senator Vicente Machado defended Senator Arthur Alencar said to be implicated in extortionate frauds at Paraguará. The copyright bill was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion and the bill for connecting by railway the navigable waters of the rivers Madeira and Mamoré in 1st discussion. The senate rejected the amendment of the chamber of deputies striking out the words "with pay" from the bill granting a leave of absence to Judge Pisa e Almeida. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — There was voted a motion congratulating Chile on the anniversary of its independence. The chamber discussed a motion of Deputy Nilo Peçanha for asking why the tax on transactions in exchange has not been collected. It also discussed the bill on coast navigation companies which had contracts with the government before Nov. 11, 1892.

SEPT. 19. — *Senate.* — The bill ratifying the treaty with Japan was voted in 2nd discussion and that for establishing a customhouse at Livramento in 3rd discussion. The senate discussed the budget of the department of finance. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — The chamber discussed the budget of the department of justice and interior. The following bills were voted in 2nd discussion: The bill on surveys on the site of the future capital of the country (2nd discussion); appropriation of 100,000\$ for surveys on the railway from Catalão to Cuyabá. Several private bills were also voted and others rejected. Deputy Gaspar Drummond requested the chair to place in discussion the electoral reform bill.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The retired military officers in São Paulo have organized a military club.
—The first shipment of French Canadian immigrants are shortly expected at Santos.
—Complaints are made in Santos of the landing there of small-pox patients coming from Rio de Janeiro.
—In the year ended on the 15th of last July the superior court of the state of Rio de Janeiro decided 429 cases.

—In Pará Indians are reported to be committing depredations in the vicinity of Follal in the district of Ourém.

—It is again reported that the troops of the state government in the interior of Bahia have suffered a reverse.

—The Santos jury had a spasm of severity on the 28th ult., and accordingly sentenced a poor fellow named José Lopes to 19 1/2 years imprisonment for stabbing another man.

—Dr. Andrade, who some months ago attempted to kill his sister's betrothed at Juiz de Fora, has been declared insane and will be confined in the sanatorium near Barbacena.

—The São Paulo Athletic Club announce that their annual sports will take place on Monday 12th inst., and they will be pleased to see any visitors from Rio at the meeting.

—The Pará newspapers are now quarrelling over a subscription to a Carlos Gomes monument. It must be confessed that they are not adding much to their reputation by these squabbles.

—It is stated that Dr. Herculanio de Freitas, Deputy Glycerio's son-in-law, has obtained letters from the consular agents of England, France, Austria, Belgium, Sweden and Portugal in S. Paulo certifying that their countrymen are well treated.

—In the municipal district of Limeiro, S. Paulo, there are complaints of emissaries who are said to be offering inducements to Italian immigrants to go to the River Plate. We suspect that the inducements offered by the jaculins have more weight than those of the emissaries.

—Thefts and burglaries continue to be reported from São Paulo. It would seem that the law-breakers enjoy a very considerable degree of impunity in that state, so much so in fact that they have no need of securing an election to the federal congress in order to escape prosecution.

—The English colony at Bahia has begun the publication of a small eight page journal under the title of *The Bahia Monthly*, which is devoted exclusively to local interests. The second number is now in the printers hands. The publication is not a highly creditable one, but it deserves the hearty support. Our new contemporary has on our best wishes for a long life and a full measure of success.

—On the 15th ult. two Portuguese barks were towed away from the vicinity of the city of Pará, below the Barra fortress, because they had yellow fever on board. On one of the crew, except two, were ill, and on the other only one case had appeared. It would be interesting to know what arrangements were made for the care of the sick. The vessels were fined 500\$ each for sending sick men ashore to the hospital without previous licence from the health authorities.

—At Petropolis on the 29th ult. there was a meeting of members of the *partido republicano* of the state of Rio de Janeiro and an executive committee of six, of which Deputy Porciuncula was made president, was chosen. To this committee will hereafter be added another member, who will be one of the federal senators for the state. It will be the duty of the committee to decide all internal party questions that may arise and to select candidates for congress, for the state legislature and for the offices of governor and vice-governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro and president and vice-president of the republic.

—The "press-gang" has again been at work within the last ten days in the city of São Paulo, and a considerable number of "voluntary" enlistments were secured. One of the places where the "gang" secured many prizes, was at the doors of the theatres, which is a favorite place for loafers. The chief of police attempted to explain that the object was, not to secure recruits, but to arrest the vagabonds who gather there to the great annoyance of respectable families. To this the *Diário Popular* replies by giving the names of house servants arrested and compelled to enlist, and also refers to orders (overheard) for the execution of these arrests. Among the police the raids were called a "harvest of recruits," and it is known that some 40 men were thus added to the police brigade.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

According to a Porto Alegre journal Barão de Santa Tecla, brother of Gen. Tavares, has succeeded in collecting 315,000\$ for losses caused by illegal acts of the government and its agents and that he has applied for 600,000\$ more. It is stated, however, that he has contradicted this report.

The federalists have issued a manifesto explaining why they refrain from taking part in the S. Lourenço municipal election.

Telegrams from Porto Alegre give an account of abuses committed by soldiers of the police brigade and the municipal guard. The latter, it is said, is to be disbanded.

At that city on the 28th ult. a fire, attributed to incendiaries, destroyed four warehouses on Rua Sete de Setembro. One of these buildings, belonging to the customhouse, contained merchandise on which duties had been paid. The owners of this merchandise have applied to the government for the return of the amount of the said duty.

The castilista legislature, which was to meet on the 20th ult., has not yet been able to do so for want of a quorum.

A Pbilas telegram of the 1st inst. states that Prestes Ginnarres will take the first steamer for S. Paulo, where it is expected he will reside for the present.

The damage caused by the fire at Porto Alegre is estimated at 1,000,000\$. One of the merchants whose goods were stored at the government warehouse, claims compensation to the amount of 200,000\$.

Domingos Laurio de Sorê has brought a suit to recover from the government the sum of 545,255\$, estimated value of the loss which he sustained from castilista depredations during the war. Dr. Saturnino Epaminondas Ayala has brought a suit for 39,810\$ on account of losses resulting from the same cause.

We regret to learn that Col. Gaspar Barreto, who was one of the most distinguished officers in the federalist army, is dangerously ill.

The *Echo do Sul* publishes a telegram from S. Lourenço stating that on the 27th ult., while the federalist Esquivel Fortunato Machado Rosa was at work in his field, he was surprised and murdered by castilistas, who mutilated his body. No attempt has been made by the authorities to bring the murderers to justice.

It is stated that Castilhos' military brigade is asking for an increase in its pay.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The surveys for the last section of the Santos branch of the Sorocabana line, between S. João and Santos, have been approved.

—The London directors of the São Paulo railway having approved the contract finally signed with the government, the work on the duplication and improvement of that important line will be begun at once.

—On the morning of the 25th ult. there was a derailment at kilometre 552, near the station of Ilmoiro Bicalho, on the Central railway, resulting in the overturning of the locomotive and one coach. The engine driver was killed and several passengers injured.

—"It is necessary to sell" the Central railway, says the editor of *Liberdade*; and to prove the assertion he states that the 1,217 kilometres mule traffic at the end of 1895 had cost the state 161,751,000,000, and that in 1895 the working expenses aggregated 28,011,000\$, while the receipts were merely 27,945,000\$. This is not encouraging information for intending purchasers, we fear. And even if they examine the property and learn the conditions on which men are employed, they will be still more discouraged.

—Nearly twenty years ago, one of the schemes which occupied much official attention and filled all Brazil with the clamor of its demands, was that of the Madeira and Mamore railway, which was to give an outlet for the products of Bolivia (whatever they may be) by way of the Amazon river. A company was organized, construction was begun, and even a navigation service was inaugurated to carry supplies and material to the construction company. And then it all came to grief. Now the old scheme is up again, and a bill is before congress again authorizing the construction of this same railway.

LOCAL NOTES

—Cesario Alvim's enemies are rejoicing. He has written a book.

—The President celebrated his 55th birthday anniversary on the 4th inst.

—Even the *Pauz* opposes Medeiros e Albuquerque's bill for gagging the press!

—Gen. Dyonisio Coqueira, minister of foreign affairs, is in charge of the war department during the illness of Gen. Vasques.

—It is stated that the organ of Glycerio's party is to be called *A União*. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

—On Wednesday night at 11 o'clock a policeman on duty at the Recreio Dramatico theatre committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver in the garden of that theatre.

—Nilo Peçanha, it is said, declines to be a candidate for re-election to congress on the ticket of the *partido republicano* of his state. If the report is true, which we doubt, the party is to be congratulated.

—It is said that the government emigration agents in Europe will be withdrawn after 31st December next, because of the abrogation of the contract of 1892. Why not recall them at once and save three months' expenses?

—An attempt was made on the 30th to rob the sisters of charity in charge of the Misericórdia hospitals by means of forged telegrams ordering the payment of a certain sum to the bearer. The rascal was detected and arrested.

—A group of excited Spaniards at Santiago, Cuba, not only attacked an American named Rivers, but they threw an American flag on the ground and trampled on it. We are waiting to hear about a demand for an apology.

—At the sitting of the chamber of deputies on Wednesday the chair was empowered to call night sittings whenever he deems it advisable. It is needless to add, however, that he was not empowered to compel the deputies to attend.

—Dr. Alcide de Moraes Barros, wife of the President, accompanied by her daughter Dr. Paula and her nephew Col. Luiz Mendes de Moraes, arrived on last Friday from S. Paulo, where she had been making a short visit to her home in Piracicaba. She was met at the station by the President and the rest of the family.

—The homieito Custodio Alves Senão made his escape from the lunatic asylum on Saturday last and was captured on Sunday at 5 o'clock p.m. in the woods on Santa Theresia hill. On being questioned he declared that he had run away from the asylum on account of the bad food which was furnished him there.

—The unusual heat experienced in this city during the past week, together with a partial failure in the water supply in many localities, have aroused no slight anxiety over the prospects for the coming summer. A warm winter and a lack of water will certainly tend to give us more fever during the hot season than will be desirable.

—The object of Medeiros e Albuquerque's press bill is evidently to force the newspapers to employ congressmen on their staffs. If the bill becomes a law, they will have to violate it, and this renders indispensable the services of congressmen, who since their houses shield them from punishment for the crimes they commit, can break the laws with impunity.

—We see by a telegram in a Pará exchange that there was a grand meeting here on the 15th ult. in honor of the confraternity of American nations, at which Sr. L. So Clapp delivered a brilliant oration. It is said that thousands were present and great enthusiasm prevailed. We do not intend to cast a single doubt upon the story—but it is amusing to get our news from so distant a source!

—It has been telegraphed to Luís Alves that the foreign minister here will severely punish the Brazilian secretary of legation (Marques de Carvalho) who created so many scandals there during Minister Alencar's absence. If this is the secretary who obtained a large sum of money to himself through the credit of the legation, the case also should have a closer audit. Are diplomats to have congressional immunities?

—It is stated that the opposition members of congress have declared that they will not continue to attend the sittings during the prolongation of the session until they receive assurances that there will be voted a law guaranteeing free elections. On Friday Deputy Glycerio made a speech promising that the representation of minorities will be respected and judging himself not to be entitled to counting on opposition members duly elected. Very kind and considerate of him, surely!

—On the night of the 27th ult. the house of a carpenter by the well-known circus manager Frank Brown was broken into and robbed of clothes, jewelry and money to a large amount. The robbery occurred while he was at the circus, and the aggregate loss, which includes property belonging to some others, is estimated at forty to fifty comas. The police at first showed very little interest in the affair and have since showed little activity. One or two suspicious characters, who were seen at a neighboring table the same evening and were drinking with the policeman on duty, have been arrested.

—Great reserve has been maintained here in regard to the Italian question. As announced, there were no speeches on the occasion of delivering the Italian minister's credentials. Since then he has had several conferences with the minister of foreign affairs, to whom he has presented the claims of the Italian government. Inasmuch as the greatest conflict has thus far prevailed, it may be surmised that these claims are conciliatory in every particular, and that there are the best reasons for anticipating an early settlement of the controversy between the two countries.

—A writer in the *Gazeta de Notícias* mentions the following names of possible candidates at the next election for the presidency and vice-presidency of the republic:—Julio de Castilhos and Assis Brazil, of Rio Grande do Sul; Ubaldo do Amaral, of Paraná; Glycerio, Campos Sales, Pisa e Almeida (not the judge, but the minister at Paris) and Beneditino de Campos, of S. Paulo; Quintino Bocayna, of the city of Rio de Janeiro; Afonso Penna, of Minas Geraes; Arthur Rios and Manoel Victorino, of Bahia; Rosa e Silva, of Pernambuco; Pires de Carvalho and Lauro Sodré, of Pará. It is reported, he says, that Quintino and Sodré are the candidates of the army. He fails to mention the names of Silveira Martins (Rio Grande do Sul), Jeronymo Gonçalves and Maciel Soares (city of Rio de Janeiro), Cesario Alvim and Matta Machado (Minas Geraes), Ray Barbosa and Virgilio Damasio (Bahia) and Almeida Barreto (Parahyba).

BIRTH.

On 12th September, 1896, at No. 27 Rua Baão de Petropolis, the wife of Pierre Avegnio of a daughter, Gwendolin M. (Paris, New Orleans, Manchester, Liverpool and London papers please copy).

23	do	1895	535	1,000\$	do	121.8
60	do	936	338	deb. Evoncas..		85
9	do	regist	938	316	hn. Cr. Rl. Braz.		33
10	do	936	102	do	gold	46

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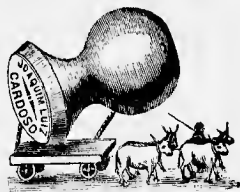
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APPROVED and sale AUTHORIZED by the Inspector General of Hygiene with registered Trade-Mark at the Junta Commercial; Awards obtained at three Exhibitions at which it competed, viz: Preliminary Exposition of Rio de Janeiro in 1888, Paris Universal Exposition in 1889 and the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. The following six letters are more than sufficient to prove the great efficacy of this extraordinary medicine in cases of that terrible complaint.

1.

I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the Nectandra Amara accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of Nectandra Amara. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations of the success of your remedy.—Havie, April 1st, 1891.—L. B. de MIRANDA.

2.

On board I gave some of the Nectandra Amara wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sickness. Dr. Homero Ottoni who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of Nectandra Amara, and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in case of gastric-intestinal complaints with very good results.

Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymoré, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMIRDA MAGALHÃES.

3.

Santos, 25th December 1894.

I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure to inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the s/s *Aguitane* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some Nectandra Amara, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established.

Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some Nectandra in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINTO.

4.

Pernambuco, on board s/s *Alagosa*, 17th January 1895.

It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefitted, like myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

5.

Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda — It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when in travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I well remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples for any one who loses 20 years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in our business, I am, yours truly, — JOSÉ CESAR DE MATOS.

Rua Augusta n. 265.

6.

Santo Thuro (Portugal), March 16th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bento de Miranda. — My dear Sir: — I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th of February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of Nectandra Amara, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully provided me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSÉ J. PEREIRA BORGES.

N. B. — The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journey, as he will find it very beneficial.

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The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

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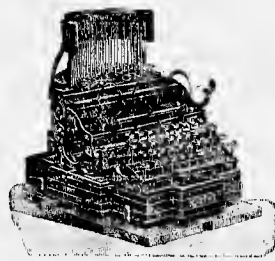
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